

Subject No. 52.

Loans required for various agricultural purposes.

Summary of discussion.—It is requested that Government may be pleased on application by raiyats to lend money on interest for the purposes mentioned below, repayable within the periods proposed :—

- (a) For the purchase of plough, cattle and cart-bullocks. Loan repayable in ten yearly instalments.
- (b) For the purchase of sugar-cane cuttings and manure, and for fencing sugar-cane fields. Loan repayable in one lump sum three years after date of loan.
- (c) For restoring neglected gardens. Loan repayable in five yearly instalments, the first instalment to be after three years from date of loan.
- (d) For fresh garden cultivation. Loan repayable in fifteen yearly instalments, the first instalment to be after 15 years from date of loan. [Mr. Hira-nyappa, Representative Member from Shimoga Taluk, pointed out that loans were especially necessary in the present year of partial drought and failure of crops.]

Dewan's reply.—The proposals made are to some extent covered by the Land Improvement Act and the proposed rules thereunder now under the consideration of Government. We shall consider about the other cases as to which an Agricultural Loans Act for Mysore is evidently required.

Subject No. 53.

Rules for advances for construction of wells should be extended to Kadur also.

Summary of discussion.—The rules recently issued for lending money for the construction of wells should be extended to the Kadur Taluk also. A large number of gardens are cultivated with water lifted from wells, and loans are required for constructing more wells.

Dewan's reply.—The recent rules have been issued as an experiment, and Government do not wish to restrict their benefit to the Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldroog Districts, but will be prepared to extend them to other Districts if necessary. The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur District will be requested to report whether they may, with advantage, be extended to that District also and if so, to state the probable amount of advances required in 1892-93.

Note.—For other suggestions regarding the "Irrigation Well Rules" see Subjects 1 and 280.

Subject No. 54.

Easements in connection with new irrigation or new cultivation.

Summary of discussion.—When land has to be irrigated for the first time, it often happens that channels have to be made in the adjoining land in the occupation of others. When waste land is cultivated for the first time, way across adjoining lands is necessary for carting manure, produce and agricultural implements. But in most cases, the owners of these adjoining lands object and it seems that local officers cannot help, and only refer complaints to Civil Courts there to estab-

blish a right to the easement. Civil Courts will not concede a right of this kind unless it is of long standing. This difficulty thus remains unredressed. Revenue officers should be invested with powers necessary to grant redress in such cases.

Dewan's reply.—The Sarkar is bound to secure to the cultivator the facilities of way and water courses necessary for cultivating his lands and local officers should afford these facilities in the best way they can, recourse being had to the Land Acquisition Act where the circumstances justify it. This rule will be applied in individual cases which may be brought to notice. The attention of the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District will be specially drawn to the remarks now submitted.

Note.—See also Subject No. 118.

Subject No. 55.

Value of land should be allowed to be paid in khists with the land assessment.

Summary of discussion.—When the right of occupancy of unoccupied waste land is sold, the sale proceeds should be allowed to be paid in khists as the assessment is payable. Now it has to be paid in a lump before the land is taken possession of.

Dewan's reply.—That cannot be helped. There would then be no security for the money. The suggestion cannot be approved.

Subject No. 56.

Delay in the disposal of Darkhasts.

Summary of discussion.—There is now much delay in the disposal of darkhasts for land. The rules prescribe long notices of sales and long intervals of time between sales and confirmation of sales. A similar representation was made by Mr. Srinivasaiengar, (Representative from Hassan,) who pointed out that the cultivation season was often lost by the time a darkhast was under present rules finally accepted.

Note.—The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur was of opinion that 15 days will be necessary between the time of publication (not merely the date of the proclamation) and the date of sale, and another 15 days between the date of sale and the date of confirmation. One month is the time for appeal and that may stand. In the case of coffee lands there should be 30 clear days between the date of publication of the notice and date of sale of the land.

Dewan's reply.—Para 22 of the Land Revenue Rules has been amended so as to shorten these periods of time wherever the lists A and B of unoccupied wastes have been prepared. It is feared that these lists have not been yet prepared in most places. The necessary orders will be issued to Deputy Commissioners on this point.

Subject No. 57.

Entire receipts from Mohatarfa should be credited to the Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—The Kadur Town Municipality is too poor to bear the Town Police charges. Works of sanitation are necessary and cannot now be carried out for want of funds. It is therefore requested that the entire receipts from the Mohatarfa tax (a moiety of which is now credited to Government) may be transferred to the Municipality.